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EXAMINER	
LEE, RICHARD J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2613	33

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

TS

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/050,796	Applicant(s) SUTTON, MICHAEL	
	Examiner Richard Lee	Art Unit 2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 August 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5,7-10 and 12-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5,7-10 and 12-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

1. The request filed on August 12, 2003 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

2. Claims 7-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

For examples:

(1) claim 7, line 4, "said light course" shows no clear antecedent basis;

(2) claim 12, line 15, after "plurality of", "handheld" should be properly inserted in order to provide proper antecedent basis for the same as specified at lines 4-5;

(3) claim 13, line 8, after "video", "camera" should be properly inserted in order to provide proper antecedent basis for the same as specified at lines 4-5;

(4) claim 13, line 14, "said generation" shows no clear antecedent basis and therefore "said" should be deleted;

(5) claim 13, line 17, "said security team" shows no clear antecedent basis. Suggestion: change "team" to "officers" in order to provide proper antecedent basis for the same as specified at lines 3-4; and

(6) claim 15, line 2, after "comprising", "." should be deleted for clarity.

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camras of record (3,984,625) in view of Takahashi et al of record (5,305,033) and Yamada et al (5,073,823).

Camras discloses a portable video recording system employing camera and recording stations connected by a wireless link as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and substantially the same security system as claimed in claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 21, comprising substantially the same imager (260 of Figure 1), for converting a first image received along the optical axis into an electronic image, a transmitter (i.e., via 250 of Figure 1), coupled to the imager, for broadcasting the electronic image as a broadcast image, and a power cell (see column 2, lines 17-22), coupled to the imager and to the transmitter, for providing operating power; a remote unit (see Figure 1), consists essentially of the recorder (i.e., 270 of Figure 1) and including a receiver (i.e., 251 of Figure 1) for receiving the broadcast image and converting it back to the electronic image, and at least one of a monitor (252 of Figure 1) coupled to the receiver for displaying the electronic image as the first image and a recorder (270 of Figure 1), coupled to the receiver, for recording the electronic image in a format suitable for recovery of the first image at a later time; the remote unit is installed in a passenger vehicle (see column 2, lines 28-32), and the recorder is installed in a locked compartment of the passenger vehicle (i.e., within the locked automobile, see column 2, lines 28-32); the handheld light source further includes a microphone (265 of Figure 1), coupled to the transmitter, for converting sounds from a region near the light source into audio signals, wherein the transmitter broadcasts the audio signals as audio data and wherein the receiver converts the audio data into audio signals and wherein the monitor (252 of Figure 1) audiblizes the audio signals concurrent with display of the electronic image, wherein the transmitter is constructed and arranged to combine the audio signal and the electronic image into a combined signal and to broadcast the combined signal in place of the broadcast image, wherein the receiver

is constructed and arranged to receive the combined signal and converting it back to the audio signal and the electronic signal (see Figures 1 and 2 and columns 2-3).

Camras does not particularly disclose, though, the followings:

(a) a handheld light source for selectively emitting a beam of light, wherein the beam of light is capable of remaining on during operation of the imager, wherein the imager has an optical axis collinear to the beam of light and generally along the beam of light, a portable light source, and wherein the handheld light source is constructed and arranged to concurrently generate the beam of light, convert the first image into an electronic image, and broadcast the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed in claims 1, and 22; and

(b) the light source includes a first on/off switch to operate the imager independently of the beam of light and wherein the light source includes a second on/off switch to operate the beam of light independently of the imager as claimed in claim 5.

Regarding (a) and (b), Takahashi et al discloses a combination camera and flashlight as shown in Figure 1 and teaches the conventional handheld light source (i.e., flashlight 1 of Figure 1) that is portable and for selectively emitting a beam of light, wherein the imager has an optical axis collinear to the beam of light and generally along the beam of light (i.e., the imager 20 of Figure 2 has an optical axis that is collinear to and generally along the beam of light generated by 12 of Figure 2), as well as the particular first on/off switch (28 of Figure 1) to operate the imager (6 of Figure 1) and wherein the light source includes a second on/off switch (26 of Figure 1) to operate the beam of light (see column 1). It is noted that Takahashi et al teaches the particular feature of automatically turning off the light bulb, i.e. beam of light from the light source, when the camera is activated (see column 1, lines 47-61). Takahashi et al teaches that such automatic feature however is an improvement over the old camera/flashlight system wherein the light from the illumination bulb remains on when the camera is activated thereby washing out the picture and detracting from the overall quality of the picture (see column 1, lines 25-38 and column 4,

lines 55-68). Hence, it is considered obvious that the illumination bulb 12 of Takahashi et al may certainly remain on when the camera is activated if the quality of pictures were of no concern thereby providing substantially the same if not the same first on/off switch (i.e., 28 of Figure 1) to operate the imager (6 of Figure 1) independently of the beam of light and wherein the light source includes a second on/off switch (26 of Figure 1) to operate the beam of light independently of the imager, and wherein the handheld light source is constructed and arranged to concurrently generate the beam of light, convert the first image into an electronic image, and broadcast the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed. The concurrent operation of a light source with a video camera in general is however old and well recognized in the art, as exemplified by Yamada et al (see Figures 1 and 2, and column 3, lines 34-39, column 4, lines 48-54, column 5, lines 37-47). It is therefore considered obvious to provide the video camera and light source system of Yamada et al in place of the photographic camera system of Takahashi et al to thereby provide the handheld light source being constructed and arranged to concurrently generate the beam of light, convert the first image into an electronic image, and broadcast the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of on/off switches in camera systems, would have had no difficulty in providing the combination video camera and flashlight system wherein on/off switches for both the light source and imager are being operated independently of each other in view of the teachings of Yamada et al and Takahashi et al for the simple camera system as shown in Figure 1 of Camras for the same well known flashlight/video camera combination operations as claimed.

5. Claims 10, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, 22 in the above paragraph (4), and further in view of Walling of record (4,802,008).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, but does not particularly disclose the rebroadcasting of the broadcast image and the audio data to other receivers by use of a repeater coupled to the receiver, the broadcast image being rebroadcasted at a frequency to an other receiver in at least one other remote unit, the frequency being different from another frequency at which the transmitter broadcasts the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed in claims 10 and 18; and wherein the repeater is constructed and arranged to rebroadcast the broadcast image at a power level to the other receiver, the power level greater than another power level at which the transmitter broadcast the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed in claim 19. The particular use of repeaters for rebroadcasting video and audio signals to other receivers, in general, is old and well recognized in the art. For example, Walling discloses a satellite communications system for medical related images as shown in Figure 1A, and teaches the particular communications via RF transmissions of any number of trucks with the central headquarters or to other trucks from any given location throughout the world (see column 3, lines 6-20) and the particular use of repeaters for translating the transmitted signal into a different frequency and then sending it to the central headquarters (see column 5, lines 50-65). In addition, power requirements are provided at the RF terminal (see column 12, lines 43-45), thereby providing the repeater of Walling the capability of rebroadcasting the broadcast image at a power level to the other receiver, the power level greater than another power level at which the transmitter broadcast the electronic image as a broadcast image as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Walling references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of video and

audio wireless transmission systems, would have had no difficulty in providing a repeater for translating transmitted signals to other receiving location(s) with the required power requirements as taught by Walling as part of the receiver as shown in Figure 1 of Camras for the same well known benefits of providing the same transmitted video and audio signals to other receiving stations, such as police cars, so that such similar video and audio information may be viewed and shared by those interested for the same well known purposes as claimed.

6. Claims 12, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 22 in the above paragraph (4), and further in view of Saitoh of record (4,777,526).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, further including narrating by another member of the team of security officer the series of real-time images to provide a narration as part of the audio signals and recording the series of real time images and the narration (i.e., the microphone 265 of Figure 1 of Camras may pick up any audio sound, including narration by a security officer for recording at remote station by recorder 270 of Figure 1 of Camras); the flashlight including an integrated wireless video camera and a microphone coupled to a transmitter, each flashlight constructed to emit a beam of light concurrent with the integrated wireless video detecting an image along an optical axis oriented generally along the beam of light, broadcasting a series of real-time images with accompanying audio signals from at least one of the flashlights, the series of real time images is captured by the integrated wireless video camera concurrent with the generation of the beam of light, receiving the series of real time images and audio signals at a receiver operated at a remote location wherein a team member of the security team is located, and capturing the series of real time images by selected at least one of (a) displaying to the tem member the series of real time images by use of a monitor coupled to the receiver, and audibilizing the audio signals to the team member while displaying the selected one of the series of real time images,

and (b) recording by use of a recorded coupled to the receiver, the series of real time images in a format for later recovery and display by the team member (i.e., as provided in the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al does not particularly disclose, though, equipping at least two of a team of securing officers with a flashlight, broadcasting a series of real-time images with accompanying audio signals, from each of a plurality of handheld flashlights. However, Saitoh et al discloses a securing monitor system as shown in Figure 1 which includes a plurality of cameras (4a-4d) being used for monitoring desired areas of interest (see column 4, lines 6-56). And, it is consider obvious to provide the camera and flashlight combination system as shown in Takahashi et al in place of each of the generic cameras of Saitoh et al, thereby providing a plurality of camera/flashlight systems wherein at least two of a team of securing officers may be equipped with a flashlight and wherein a series of real time images with accompanying audio signals may be broadcasted from each of a plurality of handheld flashlights. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Saitoh et al references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of camera system configurations, would have had no difficulty in providing the combination camera and flashlight as shown in the combination of Saitoh et al and Takahashi et al in place of each of the plural cameras of Saitoh et al for the same well known multiple camera surveillance monitoring purposes as claimed.

7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Saitoh et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11-13, 15, 20, 22 in the above paragraphs (4) and (6), and further in view of Walling of record (4,802,008).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Saitoh et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, but does not particularly disclose the

rebroadcasting of the series of real time images and audio signals by use of a repeater coupled to the receiver; receiving the rebroadcast series of real-time images and audio signals by use of a second receiver operated at a second remote location wherein a second team member of the team of security officers is located; and displaying to the second team member the series of real-time images by use of a second monitor coupled to the second receiver as claimed in claim 14. The particular use of repeaters for rebroadcasting video and audio signals to other receivers, in general, is old and well recognized in the art. For example, Walling discloses a satellite communications system for medical related images as shown in Figure 1A, and teaches the particular communications via RF transmissions of any number of trucks with the central headquarters or to other trucks from any given location throughout the world (see column 3, lines 6-20) and the particular use of repeaters for translating the transmitted signal into a different frequency and then sending it to the central headquarters (see column 5, lines 50-65). Further, the Examiner takes Official Notice that the particular use of a second remote location with a second monitor within a security system is old and well recognized in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, Saitoh et al, and Walling references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of video and audio wireless transmission systems, would have had no difficulty in providing a repeater for translating transmitted signals to other receiving location(s) as taught by Walling as part of the receiver as shown in Figure 1 of Camras for the same well known benefits of providing the same transmitted video and audio signals to other receiving stations, such as police cars, so that such similar video and audio information may be viewed and shared by those interested for the same well known purposes as claimed.

8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 22 in the above paragraph (4), and further in view of Teetzel of record (5,584,137).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, but does not particularly disclose wherein the handheld light source further includes a laser pointer constructed and arranged to emit a laser beam oriented along a field of view of the imager and wherein the laser pointer is constructed and arranged to operate independently of the imager and the handheld light source as claimed in claim 16. However, Teetzel discloses a modular laser apparatus as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and teaches the conventional use of a laser pointer with a flashlight system (see Figures 1 and 2, and column 4, lines 20-42, column 5, lines 17-45, column 6, lines 36-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Teetzel references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of laser pointer devices with combination systems, would have had no difficulty in providing the laser pointer system of Teetzel for the system within the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al thereby providing substantially the same if not the same handheld light source including a laser pointer capable of emitting a laser beam oriented along a field of view of the imager and wherein the laser pointer is operable independently of the imager and the light source purposes as claimed.

9. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 22 in the above paragraph (4), and further in view of Stanuch et al of record (5,097,397).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, but does not particularly disclose wherein the handheld light source further includes an RF shield substantially surrounding at least a portion of the transmitter

as claimed in claim 17. The particular RF shielding of electronics thereby reducing noise problems from the transmitter is old and well recognized in the art, as exemplified by Stanuch et al (see column 4, lines 47-64). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Stanuch et al references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of RF shieldings, would have had no difficulty in providing the RF shielding feature of Stanuch et al as part of the handheld light source and transmitter system within the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al for the same well known noise reduction purposes as claimed.

10. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 20, and 22 in the above paragraph (4), and further in view of Bosshard (5,421,460).

The combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al discloses substantially the same security system as above, but does not particularly disclose wherein the handheld light source has a rod-like shape as claimed in claim 21. The particular rod-like shaped housings for light sources and cameras are however old and well recognized in the art, as exemplified by Bosshard (see Figure 1 and column 3, lines 30-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the Camras, Takahashi et al, Yamada et al, and Bosshard references in front of him/her and the general knowledge of housing structures for light sources, would have had no difficulty in providing the rod-like housing structure of Bosshard for the handheld light source within the combination of Camras, Takahashi et al, and Yamada et al for the same well known enclosure of the camera and light source for protection and use purposes as claimed.

11. The Examiner wants to point out that the applicant's arguments from the amendment filed December 9, 2002 have been noted and considered, but are deemed moot in view of the above new grounds of rejections.

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications intended for entry)

(for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard Lee whose telephone number is (703) 308-6612. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m, with alternate Fridays off.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group customer service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

RICHARD LEE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Richard Lee/rl

12/3/03